

Unit 7

This is where I live.

Scope and Sequence المحتوي والتسلسل

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	different environments: building, city, desert, forest, mountain, oasis, river, village environment: climate, temperature, fertile soil, crops, too hot, too cold, adapt
Language اللغة	- There were fields and rivers. - We looked at the space. - We played football on this street. - The room is too small.
Reading القراءة	A text about where people live and what they do
Writing الكتابة	About your first day at school
Speaking التحدث	Discussion about good places to live
Listening الاستماع	A dialogue about the Nile
Phonics الصوتيات	long vowels: /eɪ/ gave, /i:/ see, /aɪ/ my, /ou/ no
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	Resilience: of nature and the individual
Values القيم	Love of homeland
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	Citizenship
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	Social studies: where humans live and why Math: simplifying fractions

Lesson 1

The Nile

SB P. 3 - 5

Vocabulary

the Nile	نهر النيل
place	مكان
country	دولة
Romania	رومانيا
population	عدد السكان
human	بشر - بشري

the moon	القمر
Australia	أستراليا
branch	فرع
building	مبنى
city	مدينة كبيرة
desert	صحراء

forest	غابة
mountain	جبل
oasis	واحة
river	نهر
village	قرية
Arctic regions	مناطق القطب الشمالي

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
travel	يسافر	traveled	
live	يعيش	lived	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
know	يعرف	knew	
have/has	يملك	had	

Expressions and Prepositions

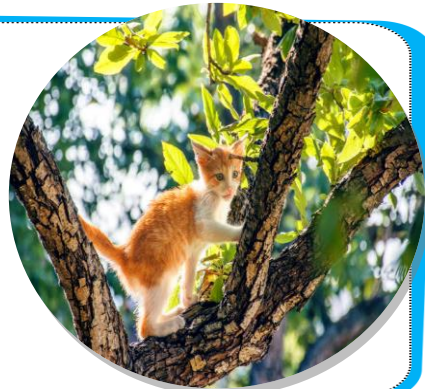
near the sea	بالقرب من البحر
travel through	يسافر عبر
four times	أربع مرات
the center of the earth	مركز الأرض
the widest	الأوسع - الأعرض

The World Capital of Cats	العاصمة العالمية للقطط
larger than	أكبر من
the shortest	الأقصر
the longest	الأطول
home for	موطن لـ

Did you know? SB (P. 3)

Did you know that the World Capital of Cats in Romania has a cat population that is four times larger than the human population?

هل تعلم أن العاصمة العالمية للقطط في رومانيا بها عدد من القطط أكبر بأربع مرات من عدد السكان.



Unit 7

Language Notes

1. How many: (كم العدد) تأتي مع الأسماء المعدودة

How many countries does the Nile travel through?

كم عدد الدول التي يسافر نهر النيل عبرها؟

2. Which of...?: (أي) للسؤال عن الاختيار

Which of these rivers is the Nile?

أي من هذه الأنهار هو نهر النيل؟

3. Why...?: (لماذا) للسؤال عن السبب

Why do people live in different environments?

لماذا يعيش الناس في بيئات مختلفة؟

4. the + adj. صفة + est صيغة التفضيل العليا

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

نهر النيل هو أطول نهر في العالم.



Study the following:

1. Why is the Nile important? لماذا نهر النيل مهم؟

The Nile provides us with water, food and transportation. The Nile soil is rich and good for growing crops.

يوفر لنا النيل الماء والغذاء والمواصلات. تربة النيل غنية وجيدة لزراعة المحاصيل.

2. How many countries does the Nile travel through? What are they?

كم عدد الدول التي يسافر النيل عبرها؟ ما هي هذه الدول؟

The Nile travels through 11 countries. They are Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Egypt, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea and Kenya.

يسافر النيل عبر 11 دولة. وهم السودان. جنوب السودان. مصر. رواندا. تنزانيا. أوغندا. بوروندي. جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية. إريتريا وكينيا.



Read and learn.

1. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
2. The Nile is about 6,670 kilometers long.
That's like traveling to the center of the earth.
3. The Nile has two branches in Egypt.



Look and read.



Did you know? SB P. 5

The Nile is home for different kinds of fish, birds and turtles. One of the planet's largest **reptiles**, the Nile crocodile, lives in it. It is between 3 to 5 meters long.

النيل موطن لأنواع مختلفة من الأسماك والطيور والسلاحف. يعيش فيه أحد أكبر الزواحف على كوكب الأرض، وهو تمساح النيل. ويتراوح طوله بين 3 و 5 أمتار.



Read and learn.

People who live in the **Arctic regions** spread out over eight countries: Canada, the United States (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland), Iceland, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Finland.

People who live in **deserts** usually live near a source of water. This is because to make their daily life easier. E.g. They live on the banks of rivers that flow through deserts or on **oases** واحات.

Activities On Lesson 1

1. Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Nile crocodile is one of the planet's reptiles.
☐ a tiniest ☐ b smallest ☐ c largest ☐ d shortest
2. The Nile travels through countries.
☐ a 8 ☐ b 11 ☐ c 4 ☐ d 5
3. The Nile is the river in the world.
☐ a shortest ☐ b smallest ☐ c widest ☐ d longest
4. The Nile has branches in Egypt.
☐ a two ☐ b one ☐ c four ☐ d three
5. The Nile is about 6,670 long.
☐ a meters ☐ b kilometers ☐ c centimeters ☐ d millimeters
6. The is home for different kinds of fish, birds and turtles.
☐ a desert ☐ b Nile ☐ c city ☐ d mountain
7. The Nile soil is rich and for growing crops.
☐ a good ☐ b bad ☐ c harmful ☐ d unhealthy
8. The Nile provides us with , food and transportation.
☐ a chocolate ☐ b cakes ☐ c chips ☐ d water

2 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

center - two - long - earth

Mona : What is the most important river in Egypt?

Sameh: The Nile is the most important river in Egypt.

Mona : How is it?

Sameh: It's is about 6,670 kilometers long.

Mona : Is that like traveling to the moon?

Sameh: No, that's like traveling to the of the

Mona : How many branches does the Nile have in Egypt?

Sameh: It has branches.

3 Supply the missing letters.



o_si_



mo_ntai_



ci__



m_o_



_uil_ing



ri_e_



_ore_t



d_se_t

4 Read and match.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The Nile has | a. live near a source of water. |
| 2. The Nile crocodile is | b. two branches. |
| 3. People who live in deserts | c. between 3 to 5 meters long. |

5 Fill in the gaps from the list: (reptile - important - eight).

- The Nile is so
- People who live in the Arctic regions spread out over..... countries.
- The Nile crocodile is a

6 Look and write.



live - village



Nile - branches

Unit 7

7 Listen and write the words you hear. Then match.

1. e.....

2. A.....

3. t.....

4. r.....

5. c.....



8 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. these - Nile - Which - is - of - rivers - the?

2. Nile - live - the - We - near.

3. is - The - longest - Nile - the - river.

9 Read and circle the odd one out.

1. river - sea - lake - kilometer

2. bird - snake - crocodile - turtle

3. Egypt - Sudan - cat - Uganda

4. village - live - travel - know

10 Punctuate.

how long is the Nile crocodile

.....

Lesson 2

CLIL: Social studies

SB P. 6 - 9

Definitions

climate	مناخ	the weather conditions of an area. الظروف الجوية العامة لمنطقة ما .
crop	محصول	the total amount collected of a plant. الكمية الإجمالية التي تم جمعها من النبات.
soil	تربة	the top layer of earth that plants grow. الطبقة العليا من الأرض التي تنمو فيها النباتات.
fertile	خصب	Fertile land or soil produces a lot of healthy plants. تنتج الأرض أو التربة الخصبة الكثير من النباتات الصحية.
adapt	يتأقلم	to change the way that you behave or think to fit a new situation. تغيير الطريقة التي تتصرف بها او تفكر بما يتناسب مع وضع جديد.

Vocabulary

temperature climate	مناخ معتدل
humans	بشر
teeth	أسنان
environment	بيئة
ice cream	آيس كريم
tongue	لسان
farmer	فلاح - فلاحة
nutrients	عناصر غذائية
friendly	ودود
woman	امرأة
man	رجل
temperature	درجة الحرارة
village	قرية
fertile soil	تربة خصبة
water pipes	أنابيب مياه
tall x short	طويل x قصير

Inuit people	شعب الاسكيمو
almost	تقريبا
often	غالبا
usually	عادة
around	حوالي
coffee	قهوة
market	سوق
easily	بسهولة
easy	سهل
nice	لطيف
great	رائع - عظيم
room	غرفة
shoes	حذاء
mountain	جبل
hard	صعب
high x low	مرتفع x منخفض

Arctic region	منطقة قطبية شمالية
anywhere	في أي مكان
somewhere	مكان ما
difficult	صعب
freezer	الفريزر
polar	قطبي
weather	طقس
neighbor	جار
special	خاص - مميز
desert	صحراء - صحراوي
Bedouin people	البدو
oasis	واحة
farmland	أرض زراعية
Africa	أفريقيا
near	بالقرب من
late x early	متأخر x مبكر

Unit 7

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
need	يحتاج	needed
help	يساعد	helped
learn	يتعلم	learned
boil	يغلي	boiled
adapt	يتكيف	adapted
like	يحب	liked
live	يعيش	lived
transport	ينقل	transported

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
drink	يشرب	drank
grow	ينمو - يزرع	grew
burn	يحترق	burnt/burned
eat	يأكل	ate
hurt	يؤلم - يجرح	hurt
freeze	يتجمد	froze
sell	يبيع	sold
build	يبني	built

Expressions and Prepositions

look for	يبحث عن	good for	جيد لـ
too hot	حار جدا (للغاية)	come together	تأتي معا
too cold	بارد جدا (للغاية)	around us	حولنا

Language Notes

1. good at + (verb + ing) / noun:

جيد في

Humans are **good at** adapting to live in different environments.

يُجيد البشر التكيف مع العيش في بيئات مختلفة.

She is **good at** science.

هي جيدة في مادة العلوم.

2. help + object مفعول + inf.:

يساعد + مفعول + مصدر

Water **helps** our crops grow.

يساعد الماء محاصيلنا علي النمو.

3. too + adjective صفة: صفة + للغاية / (أكثر من اللازم)

I can't drink that coffee. It's **too hot**.

لا أستطيع أن أشرب تلك القهوة. إنها ساخنة جدا.



Reading

Reading. SB P. 6

Why do we live where we do?

Humans can live almost anywhere, but we often look for three things: **climate**, water, and soil.

People like a **temperature climate**, somewhere that's not **too hot** and not **too cold**.

- We need water to drink and to help our crops grow.
- We need **fertile soil**, so the **crops** have lots of nutrients.
- These three things often come together. Places with water usually have fertile soil and a temperature climate.

As humans, we are very good at **adapting** to live in the environment around us.

Humans can learn to live in the most difficult **environments** on earth. **Inuit** people live in the **Arctic regions**, where temperatures can be around -40 °C (a freezer is only around -18°C). **Bedouin** people live in the **desert** where the temperatures can be around 50°C.



Read and learn.

1. I can't drink that coffee. It's **too hot**. It'll burn my tongue.
2. I can't eat that ice cream. It's **too cold**. It hurts my teeth.
3. The polar climate is very cold. The desert climate is very hot. The **temperature climate** is not hot and not cold.
4. Every year the farmer sells her **crops** in the market.
5. He likes the cold and he likes the hot weather. He **adapts** very easily.
6. We live near the river and there are lots of trees all around us. The weather is nice and our neighbors are very friendly. It's a great **environment**.
7. We can build water **pipes** in the desert to transport water.

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Did you know?

°C is short for "degree Celsius". Water freezes at 0 °C and boils at 100°C.

"°C" هي اختصار لـ "درجة مئوية". يتجمد الماء عند درجة حرارة 0 (صفر) درجة مئوية ويغلي عند 100 درجة مئوية.

Look at the pictures.

Are they easy or difficult environments for people to live in?
Why? Share your idea with a partner.



An oasis
in Egypt.

This is an oasis.

This is a good environment
for people. There is water,
sun, and fertile soil.



A desert
in Africa.



A farmland
near
the Nile.



A village near
a mountain.



An Arctic region

Activities

On Lesson 2

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. People often look for climate, water and when they find somewhere to live.
 (a) oil (b) soil (c) foil (d) boil
2. Inuit and Bedouin people are
 (a) special (b) general (c) usual (d) ordinary
3. Humans are good at to live in any environment.
 (a) adapt (b) adapts (c) adapted (d) adapting
4. A climate is not too hot and not too cold.
 (a) desert (b) temperature (c) polar (d) Arctic
5. A climate is too hot.
 (a) desert (b) temperature (c) polar (d) Arctic
6. A climate is too cold.
 (a) desert (b) temperature (c) polar (d) Bedouin
7. We need to drink.
 (a) sand (b) water (c) soil (d) wood
8. Water helps our crops
 (a) growing (b) grows (c) for growing (d) grow
9. We need fertile soil, so crops have lots of
 (a) salt (b) insects (c) nutrients (d) rocks
10. Places with water usually have a climate.
 (a) hot (b) desert (c) polar (d) temperature
11. Inuit people live in the regions.
 (a) desert (b) hot (c) sunny (d) Arctic
12. The temperature can be around in the desert.
 (a) 8°C (b) 50°C (c) -18°C (d) -50°C

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13. The temperature can be around in the Arctic regions.
 (a) 60°C (b) 50°C (c) -40°C (d) 40°C
14. Every year the farmer sells her in the market.
 (a) clothes (b) crops (c) cups (d) cards
15. Humans can live anywhere, they very easily.
 (a) adapt (b) adopt (c) add (d) adept
16. The weather is nice and our neighbors are very friendly.
 It's a great
 (a) crop (b) adopt (c) environment (d) soil

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (too + adj.)

1. The weather is I have to wear a coat.
 (a) too hot (b) too cold (c) too short (d) too small
2. I can't wear that dress. It's
 (a) too easy (b) too nice (c) too small (d) too good
3. I can't drink that tea. It's
 (a) too hot (b) too cold (c) too good (d) too great
4. I didn't write the lesson. I was
 (a) too late (b) too early (c) very early (d) too clever
5. I couldn't answer the test. It was
 (a) too easy (b) too nice (c) too hard (d) very easy

3 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. a - People - climate - like - temperature.

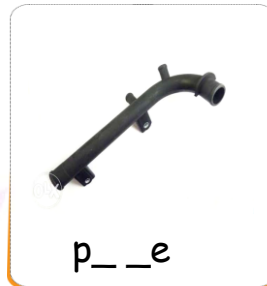
2. live - the - people- in - Bedouin - desert.

3. fertile - water - soil - Places - have - with.

4 Look and write.



5 Supply the missing letters.



6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Humans can live almost anywhere, but we often look for three things: climate, water, and soil. People like a temperature climate, somewhere that's not too hot and not too cold. We need water to drink and to help our crops grow. We need fertile soil, so the crops have lots of nutrients. These three things often come together. Places with water usually have fertile soil and a temperature climate.

A. Fill in the blank boxes with (True) or (False):

1. Humans can't live anywhere. (.....)
2. People like a temperature climate. (.....)
3. We need fertile soil. (.....)

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What does a temperature climate mean?

.....

5. What do places with water usually have?

.....

Unit 7

7 Read and circle the odd one out.

1. room - hot - cold - big
2. adapt - live - shoes - sell
3. desert - nice - oasis - village
4. man - woman - girl - like
5. America - Africa - sun - Egypt

8 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....



9 Fill in the gaps from the list:

too hot - pipes - boils - sun - freezes - too small

1. Water at 0°C.
2. Water at 100°C.
3. I can't put the cupboard in the room. It's
4. The weather is I'm thirsty.
5. There is water,, and fertile soil in an oasis.
6. We can build water in the desert to transport water.

10 Punctuate.

bedouin people are special

.....

Lesson 3

A Short Story About Grandpa

SB P. 10 - 13

Definitions

truck شاحنة	a large road vehicle for carrying things from place to place مركبة طريق كبيرة لنقل الأشياء من مكان إلى آخر
wonder يتعجب	to want to know something or try to understand the reason for something. أن تريد معرفة شيء ما أو محاولة فهم سبب شيء ما
dig يحفّر	to break up and move soil using a tool, a machine, or your hands. أن تفتت التربة وتحركها باستخدام أداة أو آلة أو يديك
bury يدفن	to put a dead body or something into the ground أن تضع جثة أو شيء ما في الأرض

Vocabulary

right x left يمين X يسار	old x new قديم X جديد	inside x outside داخل X خارج
story قصة	excited متحمس - فرح	football كرة القدم
grandpa جد	quiet هادئ	friend صديق
then في ذلك الحين	road طريق	space مساحة - مكان
grass عشب	smile ابتسامة	face وجه
metal معدن - معدني	curious فضولي	Let's + inf. هيا/دعونا
visitor زائر	house منزل	today اليوم
subject مادة دراسية	games ألعاب	easy سهل

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
play	يلعب	played	
live	يعيش	lived	
look	ينظر	looked	
walk	يمشي	walked	
wonder	يتعجب - يتساءل	wondered	
cross	يعبر	crossed	
start	يبدأ	started	
bury	يدفن	buried	
want	يريد	wanted	
study	يدرس - يذاكر	studied	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
find	يجد	found	
grow up	يكبر	grew up	
am/is	يكون للمفرد	was	
are	يكونوا للجمع	were	
say	يقول	said	
dig	يحفّر	dug	
have	يملك - يمتلك	had	
sit down	يجلس	sat down	
feel	يشعر	felt	
put	يضع	put	

Unit 7

Expressions and Prepositions

pull (pulled) out	يقتلع	box of memories	صندوق الذكريات
on this street	في هذا الشارع	look at	ينظر إلي
get (got) up	يستيقظ	on your way home	في طريقك للبيت
do homework	يقوم بأداء الواجب المنزلي	started +verb+ing	بدأ
the Colossi of Memnon	تمثالا ممنون	from all around the world	من كل أنحاء العالم

Reading

Reading. SB P. 10

What does Grandpa find?

Grandpa and his box of memories

'Look, this was my street.' Grandpa was very excited. We were in the village where he grew up. It is near the Colossi of Memnon.



'It was very quiet when I lived here,' said Grandpa. 'Now, there are lots of visitors from all around the world.'

'That's where my friend lived. We played football on this street. There were no cars then.'

Grandpa looked right and left, and he crossed the road.

The road had lots of trucks and cars.

'And this,' he said 'is where I lived.' We looked at the space. there was no house. There was only grass and one big tree.

'Hmm, I wonder. It was so many years ago...' Grandpa looked at the tree.

Grandpa walked to the tree. He looked at the ground. Then he started digging. He pulled out an old, metal box. He had a big smile on his face.



'Look!' he said. He was very excited.

'We were eight years old when we buried this. Let's sit down and look inside the box.'

'Yes, please,' I said. 'I'm very curious!'

Answer the following questions: SB P. 11

1. Where is Grandpa's village?
.....
2. How did Grandpa feel when he saw his old street?
.....
3. How did he feel when he found the box? How do you know?
.....
4. How did Grandpa know where to look for the box?
.....

Read and learn.

1. The Colossi of Memnon are in the west of the modern city of Luxor. They are 3,400 years old.
2. Grandpa's village **was** very quiet. Now, there **are** a lot of people.
3. There **were** no cars in the past. Now, there **are** a lot of trucks and cars.
4. Grandpa **was** eight years old when he buried the box of memories. Now, Grandpa **is** very old.



Grammar Focus?



Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

We form the Past Simple Tense with the subject and the main verb.

In the affirmative sentences

We form the past simple of regular verbs with the ending (-ed).

يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي. في صيغة الإثبات ينتهي الفعل بالنهاية (ed).



I **lived** in a village.

We **played** football.

Spelling rules

We form the **Past Simple** of regular verbs as follows:

نكون صيغة الفعل في زمن الماضي البسيط للأفعال المنتظمة كالآتي:

When a verb ends in (-e), we only add (-d).

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (-e) فقط نضيف حرف (-d).

like → liked

live → lived

bake → baked

When a verb ends in (-y) and before that there is a vowel, we take off the (-y) and add (-ied).

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (-y) مسبق بحرف ساكن نحذف (-y) ونضيف (-ied).

study → studied

bury → buried

carry → carried

But if there is a vowel before the (-y), we just add (-ed).

ولكن إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (-y) مسبق بحرف متحرك فقط نضيف (-ed).

stay → stayed

play → played

enjoy → enjoyed



If a verb has only one syllable, ends in a consonant and before that consonant there is a single vowel, we double the final consonant before adding (-ed).

إذا انتهى الفعل ذو المقطع الواحد بحرف ساكن مسبق بحرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الساكن قبل إضافة (-ed).

stop → stopped step → stepped clap → clapped

But if the verb ends in (-w or -x), the final consonant is not doubled.

ولكن إذا انتهى الفعل بإحدى الحروف (w أو x) لا نضاعف الحرف الساكن.

snow → snowed fix → fixed mix → mixed

We do not form the **past simple** of irregular verbs by adding (-ed).
Each irregular verb has its own form of the past simple.

لا نكون زمن الماضي البسيط بالنسبة للأفعال الغير منتظمة بإضافة (-ed) ولكن لها شكل خاص.



Grandpa **found** a box.

He **saw** his old street.

In the negative, we use this form

(... مصدر الفعل. inf. + not (n't) + did + الفاعل Subject).



He **pulled out** the old box.

(affirmative مثبت)

He **didn't/did not pull out** the old box.

(negative منفي)

In the question,

We form the past simple by putting (Did) at the beginning of the question before the subject and the bare infinitive.

نكون زمن الماضي البسيط في صيغة السؤال بإضافة (Did) في بداية السؤال قبل الفاعل والفعل المصدر.

Did he feel happy?

Did you visit an oasis?



Unit 7

In short answers,


We use (did/ didn't) on their own. We don't repeat the verb.

 A: Did you climb the mountain?

B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

In Wh- question, we use this form

(Question word (What) + did + subject + inf. مصدر الفعل. الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل. الفاعل).

 What did he find yesterday? He found the box of memories.

Use

We use the Past Simple to talk about:

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

Something that happened at a particular time in the past.

حدث وقع في فترة معينة في الماضي.

 She sold her crops last week.

Actions that started and finished in the past.

أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

 Last Friday our class went to Luxor.

Time expressions التعبيرات الزمنية

We often use the following time expressions with the past simple:

غالباً نستخدم التعبيرات الزمنية الآتية مع زمن الماضي البسيط:

yesterday, yesterday morning, today, last (night, week, weekend, month, year), ten years ago, in 2018, on November 9th, etc.

 I had breakfast an hour ago.

We visited the museum yesterday.

He got up at six o'clock today.



These expressions usually go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

تأتي التعبيرات الزمنية عادة في بداية أو نهاية الجملة.

 We stayed at home last night and watched TV.

We visited our grandpa last week.

Activities

On Grammar

1 Underline the correct words in brackets. (Structure).

- We football on this streets ten years ago.
☐ a play ☐ b plays ☐ c played ☐ d are playing
- He in the village last weekend.
☐ a are ☐ b were ☐ c was ☐ d is
- What you find yesterday?
☐ a do ☐ b does ☐ c was ☐ d did
- She didn't to the party last night.
☐ a came ☐ b comes ☐ c come ☐ d coming
- I English an hour ago.
☐ a studied ☐ b studies ☐ c study ☐ d studying
- you get up early today?
☐ a Do ☐ b Did ☐ c Does ☐ d Are
- There no cars in the past.
☐ a was ☐ b is ☐ c are ☐ d were
- He was eight years old when he the box.
☐ a buries ☐ b buried ☐ c burying ☐ d bury

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- She goes to the village every week. (last)

- Did you go to the market? (Yes)

- I played video games today. (not)

- He bought bread on his way home. (What)

3 Correct the mistakes.

- Does you stay at a hotel yesterday?

- Karim walk to school today.

- We played in the park and we feel happy last weekend.

Activities

On Lesson 3

1 Read and choose the correct answer: (Vocabulary).

- Grandpa's village was very
 (a) noisy (b) crowded (c) cold (d) quiet
- The Colossi of Memnon are in the west of
 (a) Cairo (b) Luxor (c) Tanta (d) Alexandria
- Grandpa was years old when he buried the box of memories.
 (a) six (b) twenty (c) eight (d) fifteen
- Now, there are trucks and cars.
 (a) no (b) a lot of (c) not (d) few
- Grandpa felt when he saw his old street.
 (a) excited (b) sad (c) angry (d) cross
- Grandpa's village is near the
 (a) pyramids (b) sphinx
 (c) citadel (d) Colossi of Memnon
- Grandpa and his friend played football on the
 (a) club (b) park (c) street (d) playground
- Grandpa walked to the tree and started
 (a) crying (b) digging (c) playing (d) sleeping
- Grandpa pulled an old, metal box.
 (a) out (b) at (c) in (d) to
- Now, there are lots of from all around the world.
 (a) trees (b) boxes (c) grass (d) visitors

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- We are studying math now. (an hour ago)

- I got up at seven o'clock. (When)

- They looked at the space. (not)

- Did you go to the river? (Yes)

3 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. right - **Grandpa** - left - and - looked.

.....

2. is - village - **Where** - Grandpa's?

.....

4 Read and choose the correct answer: (Structure)

1. How Grandpa feel when he found the box?

- a** does **b** did **c** do **d** is

2. Did you cross the road? No, we

- a** did **b** don't **c** do **d** didn't

3. What did they for?

- a** looks **b** looked **c** looking **d** look

4. We the Colossi of Memnon last month.

- a** see **b** sees **c** saw **d** seeing

5. It was very quiet when he in the village.

- a** lived **b** lives **c** living **d** live

6. Grandpa walk to the tree? Yes, he did.

- a** Does **b** Do **c** Is **d** Did

5 Correct the mistakes.

1. They **see** a farmland last week.

.....

2. We were in the village where he **grows** up.

.....

3. Hana **digs** a hole yesterday.

.....

6 Look and write.



Grandpa - excited

.....



found - box

.....

Unit 7

7 Supply the missing letters.



tr_c_



ro_ _



d_ _



_ra_s

8 Read and match:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 truck | a to want to know something |
| 2 wonder | b to put a dead body or something into the ground |
| 3 dig | c a large road vehicle |
| 4 bury | d to break up and move soil using a tool, a machine, or your hands |

9 Fill in the gaps from the list:

metal - was - Luxor - had

- Grandpa's village is in
- The road lots of trucks and cars.
- Grandpa pulled out an old, box.
- There one big tree.

10 Look and write a paragraph of **FOUR (4)** sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....



Lesson 4

A Short Story

SB P. 14 - 17

Definitions

hole حفرة - ثقب	an opening in something	فتحة في شيء ما
delighted سعيد - مسرور	very pleased	سعيد جدا
pleased سعيد	happy about something	سعيد بشيء ما
moral عبرة - أخلاق	the value you learn from a story you read or from a situation in life	القيمة التي تتعلمها من قصة قرأتها أو من موقف في الحياة

Vocabulary

mouse (mice) فأر (فئران)	city mouse فأر المدينة	incredibly بشكل لا يصدق
country mouse فأر الريف	loud x quiet عالي x هادئ	simpler version أبسط صورة
grass عشب	excited متحمس - فرح	bright ساطع
seeds بذور	exciting مثير	lights أضواء
smoke دخان	stars نجوم	noise ضوضاء
sound صوت (شيء/حيوان)	suddenly فجأة	smell رائحة
voice صوت (صادر من الحنجرة)	bread خبز	corner زاوية
pretty جميلة	life الحياة	food طعام
beginning بداية	value قيمة	stage مرحلة
middle منتصف	situation موقف	numerator بسط
end نهاية	different مختلف	denominator مقام
fraction كسر	scared خائف	

Expressions and Prepositions

Why don't you come...? لم لا تأتي...؟	There's no reason to wait. لا يوجد سبب للانتظار.
Thank you. شكر لك.	full of مملئ بـ
run away يهرب	stopped + verb+ing توقف ...
catch a train يلحق بالقطار	just as عندما
go back to يعود إلى	better than أفضل من
the same as كمثّل	Label the... صنف - قم بتسمية الـ ...

Unit 7

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
visit	يزور	visited
stop	يتوقف	stopped
wait	ينتظر	waited
start	يبدأ	started
cover	يغطي	covered
rain	تمطر	rained
prepare	يجهز - يستعد	prepared
live	يريد	lived
learn	يدرس - يذاكر	learned
like	يحب	liked

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
give	يعطي	gave
say	يقول	said
know	يعرف	knew
come	يأتي	came
see	يري	saw
catch	يلحق	caught
run	يجري	ran
feel	يشعر	felt
think	يعتقد	thought
read	يقرأ	read

Reading



Reading. SB P. 14

City Mouse and Country Mouse

The city mouse visited the country mouse in his **hole** in the ground.

The country mouse was **pleased**. He **gave** his friend grass and seeds.

The city mouse said. 'Thank you. **You know**, the city is pretty and full of bright lights, why don't you come and see?

The country mouse was **delighted** and very **excited**.

The city mouse stopped eating and said, 'There's no reason to wait. We can **catch a train** at eight.'

The two friends ran to the train, just as it started to rain.

In the city, the smoke from the cars covered the stars and the noise was incredibly loud. Country mouse was scared. He wasn't prepared for so many new sounds and smells.



Suddenly, a cat's voice said, 'Hmm, two, two **mice** and some bread.'
'Run, run, run' said the city mouse. They ran around the **corner**.
The country mouse said, 'Thank you my friend, the city is exciting, but it's time for me to go back to the country and back to where life is good for me.'

Answer the following questions: SB P. 15

1. Where did the country mouse live?
.....
2. What food did the country mouse give the city mouse?
.....
3. Why did the mice have to run away?
.....
4. How do you think the city mouse felt about country life?
.....
5. What does the country mouse think of the city mouse's life?
.....
6. Did you like the story? Why or why not?
.....
7. What is the moral of the story? Look and choose.
 - a. The city is better than the country.
 - b. The country is better than the city.
 - c. Different people like different things.
8. Think and write. What are the three stages of the story?
Beginning:
Middle:
End:

Pronunciation

Long and short vowels



نطق الحروف المتحركة

الحروف المتحركة : هناك نوعان من الحروف المتحركة:

1) الحروف المتحركة القصيرة

الحرف	النطق	أمثلة		
		Front	Middle	Back
Aa	ينطق مثل الالف المد في اللغة العربية	at	mat	pasta
Ee	ينطق مثل الكسرة المخففة	element	met	she
Ii	ينطق مثل الكسرة المشددة	ill	bill	anti
Oo	ينطق مثل الضمة الخفيفة	of	top	motto
Uu	ينطق مثل الفتحة (مع فتح الفم) أو الضم	umbrella	bun	Honolulu

لاحظ التراكيب التالية:

2) الحروف المتحركة الطويلة

/ei/	/i:/	/ai/	/ou/
تنطق (ايه) او ياء	تنطق مثل (الياء) مثل الكسرة الطويلة	تنطق (آي)	تنطق (او)
wait	see	my	no
train	seeds	mice	hole
gave	pleased	excited	know
rain	feel	delighted	smoke

Check point

Make sentences using words with the long vowel sound:

1. /ei/ gave

Wait, there's a train at eight.

3. /ai/ my

2. /i:/ see

4. /ou/ no



CLIL: Maths

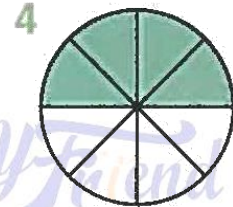
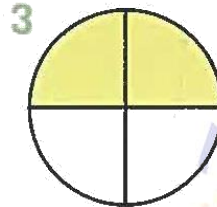
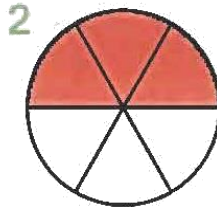
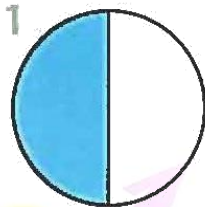


Label the *numerator* and *denominator*

$\frac{1}{2}$



Look and match the fractions to the pictures



$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{4}{8}$



Read and answer

- 1 $\frac{2}{4}$ is bigger than / smaller than / the same as $\frac{4}{8}$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ is bigger than / smaller than / the same as $\frac{3}{6}$.

- 2 Which fraction is a simpler version of $\frac{10}{40}$?
- a $\frac{1}{2}$ b $\frac{2}{3}$ c $\frac{1}{4}$

Tip!

We can make a fraction simpler by dividing a numerator and denominator by the same number.

$$\frac{10}{40} \quad 10 \div 10 = 1 \quad 40 \div 10 = 4 \quad \frac{10}{40} = \frac{1}{4}$$



Activities On Lesson 4

1 Listen and circle the words with the short vowel.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. ill - eel | b. meet - met |
| c. top - smoke | d. bun - tune |

2 Listen and circle the words with the long vowel.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. feel - fell | b. rain - run |
| c. hole - of | d. mice - dig |

3 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The city mouse visited the country mouse in his
☐ a hat ☐ b hotel ☐ c hall ☐ d hole
- The country mouse was
☐ a sad ☐ b pleased ☐ c angry ☐ d cross
- The country mouse gave his friend grass and
☐ a seeds ☐ b meat ☐ c cakes ☐ d cheese
- The is pretty and full of bright lights.
☐ a country ☐ b village ☐ c city ☐ d farm
- 'Delighted' means very
☐ a bad ☐ b pleased ☐ c sad ☐ d noisy
- A is an opening in something.
☐ a hall ☐ b hail ☐ c hell ☐ d hole
- A is the value you learn from a story you read.
☐ a hole ☐ b light ☐ c moral ☐ d corner
- There is smoke in the
☐ a city ☐ b country ☐ c village ☐ d farm
- The noise was incredibly
☐ a low ☐ b quiet ☐ c loud ☐ d calm
- The two mice ran around the
☐ a river ☐ b corner ☐ c lake ☐ d sea

4 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

is - mall - bright - city

Hala : Do you like living in the country or the city?

Maya: I like living in the

Hala : Why?

Maya: Because it is pretty and full of lights.

Hala : Is there loud noise in the city?

Maya: Yes, there

Hala : What is your favorite place in the city?

Maya: My favorite place is the shopping

5 Read and circle the odd one out.

1. delighted - life - excited - pleased

2. bread - start - stop - catch

3. cat - mouse - dog - run

4. car - train - happy - bus

6 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. was - **Country** - scared - mouse.

.....

2. a train - can - eight - **We** - catch - at.

.....

7 Look and write.



city - lights

.....



There - four

.....

Unit 7

8 Supply the missing letters.



tr_i_



ous



ra__



_mo_e



s_e_s



e_ci_ed

9 Read the passage and answer the questions.

The city mouse visited the country mouse in his hole in the ground. The country mouse was pleased. He gave his friend grass and seeds. The city mouse said, 'Thank you. You know, the city is pretty and full of bright lights, why don't you come and see? The country mouse was delighted and very excited. The city mouse stopped eating and said, 'There's no reason to wait. We can catch a train at eight.' The two friends ran to the train, just as it started to rain.

A. Fill in the blank boxes with (True) or (False):

1. The country mouse wasn't happy. (.....)
2. The country mouse gave his friend grass and seeds. (.....)
3. The city isn't pretty. (.....)

B. Answer the following questions:

4. Where did the country mouse live?

.....

5. How did the two mice go to the city?

.....

Lessons 5&6

Writing

SB P. 18 - 20

Vocabulary

children	أطفال	T-shirt	تي شيرت	classroom	فصل
Aswan	أسوان	pants	بنطلون	teacher	معلم - معلمة
blue	أزرق	backpack	حقيبة ظهر	called	يدعي - يسمي
gray	رمادي	shoes	حذاء	kind	طيب - عطوف
black	أسود	gate	بوابة	math	رياضيات
nervous	عصبي	family	أسرة	before	قبل
town	بلدة - مدينة صغيرة	history	تاريخ	mom	أم
modern	حديث	project	مشروع	dad	أب
noisy	مزعج	photo	صورة فوتوغرافية	grandma	جدة
electricity	كهرباء	quieter	أهدأ	shoe store	متجر أحذية
old x new	قديم x جديد	shopping area	منطقة تسوق	neighborhood	حي - جوار
		shopping mall	مركز تسوق	gas car	سيارة تعمل بالغاز

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
remember	يذكر	remembered	
stay	يبقى	stayed	
carry	يحمل	carried	
cry	يبكي - يصرخ	cried	
ask	يسأل	asked	
work	يعمل	worked	
use	يستخدم	used	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
sit	يجلس	sat	
see	يري	saw	
wear	يرتدي	wore	
write	يكتب	wrote	
do	يفعل	did	
speak	يتحدث	spoke	
drive	يقود	drove	

Expressions and Prepositions

first day of school	أول يوم في المدرسة	put on = wear	يرتدي
say (said) goodbye	يقول وداعا	next to	جانب - بجوار
play with toys	يلعب بالألعاب	It was fun	كان متعا
the next day	اليوم التالي	write notes	يكتب ملاحظات
think about	يفكر في	then and now	حينئذ ولآن
find out	يكتشف	as much as possible	بقدر المستطاع
much cleaner	أنظف بكثير	on Saturdays	أيام السبت
do research	يقوم بعمل بحث	old x new	قديم x جديد

Listen and read. SB P. 18

My first day of school by Younis

I remember my first day of school. I was six years old, and I lived in Aswan. I was very nervous. I liked staying at home with my family. I wanted to play with my toys, I didn't want to go to school.

I put on a blue T-shirt, gray pants, and black shoes. I carried my backpack. Mom and I walked to school.

At the school gate, I wanted to cry. I said goodbye and I walked into the classroom. The teacher asked me to sit next to a boy called Marwan.

The teacher was very kind. we studied math and played games; it was fun!

The next day, I wasn't nervous. I was excited. I wanted to see my new friend, Marwan. I wanted to learn math and I wanted to go to school.



Answer the questions. Read and check.

1. How old was Younis ?
.....
2. Where did Younis live?
.....
3. What did Younis wear?
.....
- 4 What did Younis want to do before his first day?
.....
- 5 What did Younis think about the teacher?
.....
- 6 Who was Marwan?
.....

Do you remember your first day of school? Write some notes

What did you wear?

How did you feel?

Describe the teacher. Was he/she kind?

Did you like your first day?

Did you want to go back to school the next day?

Use your notes to write about

Your first day of school.
Write 4-6 sentences in your notebook

I remember my first day of school...



Writing Tip!

When we write notes, we use key words.

We do not write sentences.

We can use our notes to plan writing.

عندما نكتب الملاحظات، نستخدم الكلمات الرئيسية.
نحن لا نكتب الجمل. يمكننا استخدام ملاحظتنا للتخطيط للكتابة.

Project

Think and say.

Think about your town/ neighborhood. Was it the same when your mom and dad were children? What was different?

Look and read.

What is different now in Seleem's town?

My town then and now

We are doing a history project in school about our town. We looked at old photos. We spoke to our older neighbors to find out as much as possible.



Grandma says that her mom and dad drove cars like this. All the cars were gas cars. They were very noisy.



Now we have a car that uses electricity and gas; it's much cleaner and quieter.

Our town has a shopping area, but it was very old. Dad worked in a shoe store on Saturdays.

Today we have a big modern shopping mall, but I don't like shopping! I want to play football.



Read and say. Answer the questions.

How did Seleem do research?

Why does Seleem like modern cars?

Do some research and write about your neighborhood?

How were the buildings different in the past?

What are the buildings like today?

Activities

On Lessons 5&6

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Children are years old when they start school.
☐ a nine ☐ b two ☐ c ten ☐ d six
2. I lived in
☐ a backpack ☐ b Aswan ☐ c T-shirt ☐ d blue
3. I want to play toys.
☐ a to ☐ b at ☐ c with ☐ d of
4. I don't like going to school. I liked staying at with my family.
☐ a classroom ☐ b school ☐ c home ☐ d library
5. He put a blue T-shirt and gray plants.
☐ a at ☐ b in ☐ c of ☐ d on
6. We go to school on foot. We to school.
☐ a cycle ☐ b walk ☐ c fly ☐ d drive
7. Younis sat next Marwan.
☐ a at ☐ b on ☐ c to ☐ d of
8. Our teacher was very He played with us. It was fun.
☐ a angry ☐ b kind ☐ c nervous ☐ d bad
9. We math.
☐ a played ☐ b wore ☐ c studied ☐ d drove
10. We a lot of subjects at school.
☐ a learn ☐ b travel ☐ c sleep ☐ d clean

2 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. he - school - **How** - go - did - to?

2. want - new - see - friend - **I** - my - to.

Unit 7

3 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

kind - do - four - math

Zain : Which grade are you in?

Amir: I'm in grade

Zain : Do you like going to school?

Amir: Yes, I

Zain : What is your favorite subject?

Amir: My favorite subject is

Zain : Do you like your math teacher?

Amir: Yes, of course. He is very

4 Read and circle the odd one out.

1. school - classroom - playground - Marwan

2. cry - want - played - ask

3. math - excited - kind - nervous

4. football - tennis - carrot - basketball

5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Younis remembers his first day of school. He was six years old, and he lived in Aswan. He was very nervous. He liked staying at home with his family. He wanted to play with his toys, he didn't want to go to school. He put on a blue T-shirt, gray pants, and black shoes. He carried his backpack. Younis and his mom walked to school. At the school gate, he wanted to cry. He said goodbye and he walked into the classroom. The teacher was very kind. The next day, Younis wasn't nervous. He was excited.

A. Fill in the blank boxes with (True) or (False):

1. Younis was six years old. (.....)

2. Younis didn't want to go to school. (.....)

3. The next day, Younis was nervous. (.....)

B. Answer the following questions:

4. How did Younis go to school?

5. What did Younis wear?

6 Read and match.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 When we write notes, | a at school. |
| 2 He put on | b Aswan. |
| 3 We learn math | c black shoes. |
| 4 I live in | d we use key words. |

7 Look and write.



carry - backpack



blue - T-shirt

8 Supply the missing letters.



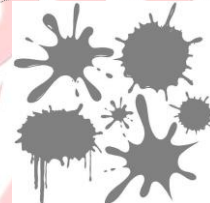
g__e



pa_t_



ner_o_s



g_a_

9 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

information you may need:

- How was your town in the past?
- What was different?
- What were the buildings like in the past?
- Are they different now?

.....

.....

.....



Activities

On Unit 7

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Vocabulary

- The Nile travels through countries.
 (a) 8 (b) 11 (c) 4 (d) 5
- The Nile crocodile is one of the planet's reptiles.
 (a) tiniest (b) smallest (c) largest (d) shortest
- Inuit and Bedouin people are
 (a) special (b) general (c) usual (d) ordinary
- A climate is not too hot and not too cold.
 (a) desert (b) temperature (c) polar (d) Arctic
- Humans are good at to live in any environment.
 (a) adapt (b) adapts (c) adapted (d) adapting
- The weather is too I have to wear a coat.
 (a) hot (b) cold (c) short (d) warm
- Water boils at °C.
 (a) 10 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) 100
- The Colossi of Memnon are in the west of
 (a) Cairo (b) Luxor (c) Tanta (d) Alexandria
- The is pretty and full of bright lights.
 (a) country (b) village (c) city (d) farm
- Children are years old when they start school.
 (a) nine (b) two (c) ten (d) six

2 Read and reorder to make sentences.

- at - **There's** - train - eight - a.

- live - do - people - **Where** - Bedouin?

- cars - past - were - the - **There** - in - no.

3 Read and choose the correct answer: (Structure)

- The farmer his crops yesterday.
☐ a sells ☐ b sold ☐ c sell ☐ d is selling
- Did you see the mouse? Yes, I
☐ a did ☐ b don't ☐ c do ☐ d didn't
- How did they?
☐ a felt ☐ b feeling ☐ c feels ☐ d feel
- We go to the market last week.
☐ a don't ☐ b doesn't ☐ c didn't ☐ d aren't
- she stay at home last night?
☐ a Do ☐ b Does ☐ c Is ☐ d Did
- Amal to school today.
☐ a walks ☐ b walked ☐ c walking ☐ d walk

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- He goes to the park every day. (today)

- Salma saw a big mouse. (not)

- We buried the box under the tree. (Where)

- Did she buy a car? (Yes)

5 Correct the mistakes.

- Rania **is** sad last night.

- Do** go to the shopping mall yesterday?

- She **doesn't** visit her aunt last week.

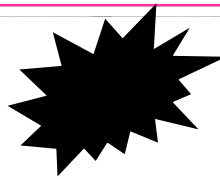
6 Supply the missing letters.



m_unta_n



ic



b_a_k



t_u_k

Unit 7

7 Look and write.



city - noisy

.....



catch - train

.....

8 Read and match:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1 moral | a the weather conditions of an area |
| 2 pleased | b happy about something |
| 3 truck | c The value you learn from a situation in life |
| 4 climate | d a large road vehicle for carrying things |

9 Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box:

desert - of course - environment - oasis

Ali : Which place do you want to live in?

Hany: I want to live in an

Ali : Where is an oasis?

Hany: It's in the

Ali : Why do you want to live in an oasis?

Hany: Because it has a good

Ali : Does an oasis have water and fertile soil?

Hany: Yes,

10 Circle the odd one out.

1. mouse - lion - seeds - elephant
2. drove - spoke - wore - eat
3. math - Arabic - history - pipe
4. happy - tree - nervous - kind

11 Fill in the gaps from the list:

do - two - loud - too

1. The noise was incredibly in the city
2. Did you your homework?
3. I can't drink that coffee. It's hot.
4. The Nile has branches in Egypt.

12 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Grandpa went to the village where he grew up. He was excited. Grandpa's village is in Luxor. It was quiet in the past. There were no cars. Now, there are a lot of trucks and car. And there are lots of visitors from all around the world. Grandpa crossed the road and he walked to the place where he lived. There was only one big tree. He walked to the tree. He looked at the ground. Then he started digging. He pulled out an old, metal box. He was very excited. He was eight years old when he buried this.

A. Fill in the blank boxes with (True) or (False):

1. Grandpa's village is in Cairo. (.....)
2. Grandpa buried a dog. (.....)
3. Grandpa's village was quiet in the past. (.....)

B. Answer the following questions:

4. How did Grandpa feel when he found the box?
5. How old was he when he buried the box?

13 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....



Unit 8

We had fun.

Scope and Sequence المحتوي والتسلسل

Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية	different packaging: a carton of, a bar of, a pack of, a bottle of, a slice of, a piece of, a kilo of, a lot of wedding: bride, groom, wife, mistake
Language اللغة	- We swam in the sea. - We saw some old photos.
Reading القراءة	An article about Eid Al-Fitr in Egypt
Writing الكتابة	About a special day
Speaking التحدث	Discussion about what you eat. Discussion about life in Egypt
Listening الاستماع	A dialogue about what Reem ate
Phonics الصوتيات	Pronunciation of regular plurals: /z/, /s/, /ɪz/
Life skills المهارات الحياتية	Collaborative work: working as a group
Values القيم	Independence and thinking creatively
Issues and challenges القضايا والتحديات	Citizenship: working together/collaboration
Integrated cross-curriculum topics التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	Social studies: customs, traditions, common celebrations Math: decimals

Unit 8

Lesson 1

Food and drinks

SB P. 23 - 25

Vocabulary

Morocco	المغرب
Algeria	الجزائر
Tunisia	تونس
semolina	سميد
dish	طبق
Couscous	الكسكسي
(وجبة مصنوعة من دقيق القمح أو الذرة)	

vegetables	خضروات
sugar	سكر
dessert	حلوي
carrot	جزرة
banana	موزة
famous	مشهور

cola	كولا
milk	حليب - لبن
pizza	بيتزا
lemon	ليمون
meat	لحم
foods	أطعمة

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
name	يسمي	named	
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated	
try	يُحرب - يحاول	tried	
happen	يحدث	happened	
look	يبدو	looked	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
eat	يأكل	ate	
drink	يشرب	drank	
go	يذهب	went	
mean	يعني - يقصد	meant	
think	يفكر - يعتقد	thought	

Expressions and Prepositions

a packet of cookies	علبة بسكويت
a carton of juice	علبة عصير
a slice of cake	قطعة من الكيك
a carton of milk	علبة حليب
a kilo of (apples/lemon)	كيلو من
a pack of (gum)	علبة / حزمة من

a bar of chocolate	قطعة شيكولاتة
a bottle of water/milk	زجاجة ماء / لبن
a piece of cheese	قطعة جبن
a bar of soap	قطعة صابون
a lot of (food)	كثير من
a bag of (rice/sugar)	كيس من

Did you know? SB P. 23

In Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, there is a famous dish called *Couscous*. It is semolina with meat and/or vegetables. It can also be eaten with sugar or as a dessert.



Language Notes

1. **How many:** (كم العدد) تأتي مع الأسماء المعدودة

How many bottles of water did you buy?

كم عدد زجاجات المياه التي اشتريتها؟

2. **Which ...?:** (أي) للسؤال عن الاختيار

Which food is your favorite?

أي طعام هو المفضل لديك؟

3. **When...?:** (متي) للسؤال عن الزمان

When do you eat these foods?

متي تأكل هذه الأطعمة؟



Look and read.



a pack of chips



a loaf of bread



a bag of crisps



a slice of meat



a bottle of cola



a bunch of bananas



a packet of sugar



a slice of pizza



a can of soda



Activities On Lesson 1

1. Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Couscous is a dish in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.
a bad **b** dirty **c** famous **d** silly
2. Couscous is with meat and/or vegetables.
a oil **b** semolina **c** fruit **d** cola
3. Couscous can be eaten as a
a dessert **b** desert **c** desk **d** deer
4. many of the foods can you name?
a Who **b** Which **c** What **d** How
5. do you eat your favorite food? In the afternoon.
a Who **b** Which **c** What **d** When
6. food is your favorite? Couscous with vegetables.
a When **b** Why **c** Which **d** Who
7. I bought a of cookies.
a slice **b** bar **c** bottle **d** packet
8. I need a of water.
a bottle **b** slice **c** bar **d** piece
9. She ate a of chocolate.
a bunch **b** bar **c** slice **d** can
10. The mouse ate a of cheese.
a bag **b** bottle **c** can **d** piece
11. I want a of cake.
a slice **b** bar **c** bottle **d** can
12. Did you buy a of juice?
a bag **b** bar **c** carton **d** piece
13. Can I have a bag of?
a juice **b** water **c** rice **d** milk



2 Supply the missing letters.



ba_an_



s_a_



ca_r_t



ju_i_e

3 Read and match.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a carton of | a. cookies |
| 2. a bar of | b. cheese |
| 3. a packet of | c. chocolate |
| 4. a piece of | d. juice |

4 Look and write.



slice - pizza



bottle - milk

5 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. a loaf - **She** - bread - of - ate.
.....
2. bought - of - **Noha** - a pack - chips.
.....
3. of - **I** - soda - a can - want.
.....

6 Read and circle the odd one out.

1. crisps - cookies - can - chips
2. banana - meat - apple - orange

Unit 8

Lesson 2 A Poem

SB P. 26 - 29

Vocabulary

poem	قصيدة
children	أطفال
trip	رحلة قصيرة
sick	مريض
dessert	حلويات
yogurt	زبادي
apples	تفاح
candy	حلوي
again	مرة أخرى
great	رائع
beach	شاطئ
tired	متعب
old x new	قديم X جديد
weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع

last night	الليلة الماضية
Damietta	دمياط
deep	عميق
octopus	أخطبوط
healthy	صحي
time	وقت
photos	صور فوتوغرافية
soon	قريبا
ice-cream	آيس كريم
movie	فيلم
song	أغنية
last year	العام الماضي
short x long	قصير X طويل
jellyfish	قنديل البحر

grandpa	جد
grandma	جدة
lovely	جميل - رائع
meal	وجبة
frozen	مجمد
bananas	موز
day	يوم
river	نهر
videos	فيديوهات
salt	ملح
wet	مبلل
memory	ذكرى
sad x happy	حزين X سعيد
swimming test	اختبار السباحة

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	
live	يعيش	lived	
rain	تمطر	rained	
use	يستخدم	used	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
see	يري	saw	
think	يفكر - يعتقد	thought	
swim	يسبح	swam	
go	يذهب	went	

Expressions and Prepositions

by the sea	بجانب البحر
catch (caught) a fish	يصطاد سمكة
instead of	بدلاً من

lots of	كثير من
It was a day to remember.	كان يوم لا يُنسى.
It tasted horrible.	طعمها كريه.

Language Notes

1. but:

تعني لكن وتبين التناقض

I made a cake, **but** I used salt instead of sugar.

2. when:

تأتي بمعنى عندما في حالة الربط بين جملتين

It was raining **when** I went to school.

3. which:

تأتي بمعنى الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي في حالة الربط بين جملتين
وتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل

We swam in the water, **which** was deep and blue.

4. who:

تأتي بمعنى الذي/التي/الذين/اللاتي في حالة الربط بين جملتين
وتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل

We visited grandma and grandpa, **who** live by the sea.

5. too أيضا - أكثر من اللازم too :للاية/جدا -

We saw lots of fish, and an octopus, **too** أيضا!

The day was **too** للاية long.



Reading

Reading. SB P. 26

Our trip to the sea

Last weekend we went to Damietta to see Grandma and Grandpa, who live by the sea. We swam in the water, which was deep and blue. We saw lots of fish, and an octopus, too!

Grandpa caught a fish, Which Grandpa made into a lovely dish! We ate the meal and had a healthy dessert, Bananas, apples and frozen yogurt.

We saw some old photos and sang a song, But time was short. The day wasn't long. We felt happy. It was a day to remember. We will go again soon, early September!



Language Focus

Past simple irregular verbs

أفعال الماضي البسيط الغير منتظمة

We do not form the **past simple** of **irregular** verbs by adding (-ed).

Each **irregular** verb has its own form of the past simple.

لا نكون زمن الماضي البسيط بالنسبة للأفعال الغير منتظمة بإضافة (-ed) ولكن لها شكل خاص.



I **went to bed** at 10 o'clock.

We **swam** in the sea.

In negative, we use this form

(... مصدر الفعل.inf + did + not (n't) + الفاعل Subject).



He **felt** happy.

(affirmative مثبت)

He **didn't/did not feel** happy. (negative منفي)

In the question,

We form the past simple by putting (**Did**) at the beginning of the question before the subject and the bare infinitive.

نكون زمن الماضي البسيط في صيغة السؤال بإضافة (Did) في بداية السؤال قبل الفاعل والفعل المصدر.



Did he **feel** happy?

Did she **make** a cake?

In short answers, We use (**did/ didn't**) on their own. We don't repeat the verb.



A: Did you **go** to Damietta?

B: Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

In Wh- question, we use this form

(...? مصدر الفعل.inf + the subject + did + (What) Question word).



What did he **eat** yesterday?

He **ate** pizza.

Study the following irregular verbs:

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
have/has	يملك	had
sing	يغني	sang
feel	يشعر	felt
make	يصنع	made

Present	مضارع	Past ماضي
am/is	يكون (للمفرد)	was
are	يكونوا (للمجمع)	were
eat	يأكل	ate
write	يكتب	wrote



buy	يشترى	bought
give	يعطي	gave
forget	ينسى	forgot
come	يأتي	came
run	يجري	ran

fly	يطير	flew
throw	يرمي	threw
cut	يقطع	cut
say	يقول	said
hear	يسمع	heard

Activities On Grammar

1 Underline the correct words in brackets. (Structure).

- The day too long last weekend.
☐ a is ☐ b were ☐ c was ☐ d are
- They some old videos last night.
☐ a saw ☐ b see ☐ c sees ☐ d are seeing
- It was raining when I to school.
☐ a go ☐ b goes ☐ c going ☐ d went
- Adam didn't his homework.
☐ a forgets ☐ b forgot ☐ c forgetting ☐ d forget
- We late yesterday.
☐ a comes ☐ b coming ☐ c came ☐ d coming

2 Rewrite the following sentences:

Extra Activities

تمارين إضافية

- Zain threw the ball. (not)
- Did he cut the tree? (Yes)
- The airplane flew an hour ago. (When)
- Yes, she said goodbye. (Did)

3 Correct the mistakes.

Extra Activities

تمارين إضافية

- We didn't **felt** happy.
- I **hear** a loud noise yesterday.
- He **is** very tired last night.

Activities

On Lesson 2

1 Read and choose the correct answer: (vocabulary)

- We saw Grandpa and Grandma who live the sea.
 (a) to (b) by (c) with (d) of
- We swam in the
 (a) dish (b) dessert (c) song (d) water
- I saw lots fish.
 (a) on (b) off (c) of (d) at
- They a healthy dessert.
 (a) ate (b) swam (c) sat (d) ran
- They sang a
 (a) fish (b) meal (c) song (d) dish
- Frozen yogurt is a healthy
 (a) fish (b) dessert (c) game (d) song
- I ate much candy. I feel sick.
 (a) to (b) too (c) two (d) no
- She used salt instead sugar.
 (a) in (b) to (c) on (d) of

2 Read and match.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. We saw lots of fish | a. to remember. |
| 2. I had a | b. very sad. |
| 3. It was a day | c. and an octopus, too. |
| 4. They felt | d. healthy dessert. |

3 Read and reorder to make sentences.

- you - to - Do - going - beach - like - the?

- the - swam - They - sea - in.



4 Read and choose the correct answer: (Structure)

1. Last weekend we to Damietta.
 (a) go (b) goes (c) went (d) are going
2. My grandma a lovely dish last night.
 (a) made (b) makes (c) is making (d) make
3. Grandpa a fish yesterday.
 (a) catch (b) is catching (c) caught (d) catches
4. We an octopus last month.
 (a) see (b) sees (c) saw (d) seeing
5. I my swimming test yesterday.
 (a) have (b) had (c) has (d) having
6. Hala sad yesterday.
 (a) is (b) be (c) were (d) was

5 Fill in the gaps from the list:

which - felt - ate - but

1. We happy yesterday.
2. They fish today.
3. We enjoyed the trip, time was short.
4. We swam in the water, was deep and blue.

6 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

Guiding words: a day to remember - felt - happy - picnic

.....

.....

.....

.....



Lesson 3

CIL: Social Studies

SB P. 30 - 33

Definitions

festival احتفال - مهرجان	a special day or period when people celebrate something, especially a religious event يوم أو فترة خاصة يحتفل فيها الناس بشيء ما، خاصة مناسبة دينية
celebrate يحتفل	to have a party or a meal because it is a special day أن يكون لديك حفلة أو وجبة لأنه يوم مميز
sunset غروب الشمس	the time when the sun disappears in the evening and the sky becomes dark الوقت الذي تغيب فيه الشمس في المساء وتظلم السماء
fast يصوم	not to eat or drink until sunset أن لا تأكل أو تشرب حتى غروب الشمس

Vocabulary

before x after قبل x بعد	Coptic Easter عيد الفصح القبطي	Sham El-Nessim شم النسيم
Eid Al-Fitr عيد الفطر	onions بصل	Muslim مسلم
American أمريكاني	information معلومات	month شهر
children أطفال	Ramadan شهر رمضان	well جيذا
Islamic إسلامي	different مختلف	moon قمر
Shawwal شهر شوال	Kahk كحك	delicious لذيذ
bakery مخبز	sugar سكر	cookies بسكويت
celebration احتفال	honey عسل	nuts مكسرات
mosque مسجد	special خاص - مميز	countries دول
article مقالة	caption شرح / عنوان لصورة	Park حديقة عامة

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
change	يغير - يتغير	changed	
add	يضيف	added	
fast	يصوم	fasted	
start	يبدأ	started	
play	يلعب	played	
agree	يوافق - يتفق	agreed	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
teach	يعلم - يدرس	taught	
eat	يأكل	ate	
drink	يشرب	drank	
spend	يقضي (وقت)	spent	
wear	يرتدي	wore	
buy	يشترى	bought	

Expressions and Prepositions

during the day	خلال النهار	think about	يفكر في
say 'Eid Mubarak'	يقولوا "عيد مبارك"	spend time with ..	يقضي وقت مع ..
agree with	يتفق مع	know about	يعرف عن
color the eggs	يلون البيض	have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة

Reading

Reading SB P. 30

Eid Al-Fitr in Egypt

Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim festival. The month before Eid is called Ramadan. In Ramadan, many Muslims **fast** during the day. This means they don't eat or drink until sunset.



In month of Ramadan, people think about the past year. They think about the things they did well and the things they want to do better. It is also a time to help other people.

When is Eid Al-Fitr?

That's a very good question! It's different every year. Eid happens in the first day of the 10th Islamic month, called *Shawwal*. The month starts when people see the new moon.

Lots of Kahk!

Kahk are delicious cookies. People eat Kahk to celebrate. They have nuts, sugar, and honey in them. Many families make Kahk but you can buy them from a bakery, too.



'Eid Mubarak'

Eid is a time of celebration and for being happy. People say 'Eid Mubarak' to their friends. People go to the mosque and spend time with their families. They eat delicious food and celebrate!



Unit 8

Sham El-Nessim.

Sham El-Nessim is Egypt's oldest festival.

It comes the day after Coptic Easter.



Read and write T for True or F for False.

1. People fast in Ramadan. (.....)
2. Shawwal comes before Ramadan. (.....)
3. Kahk are delicious cookies. (.....)
4. People say 'Happy birthday' in Eid Al-Fitr. (.....)
5. Sham El-Nessim is Egypt's oldest festival. (.....)

Look and read. SB P.32



We play in the park

نحن نلعب في الحديقة.



We color the eggs.

نحن نلون البيض.



We have a picnic.

نحن نقوم بنزهة.



We eat salted fish and onions.

نحن نأكل السمك المملح والبصل.

Activities

On Lesson 3

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. is a Muslim festival.

a Eid Al-Fitr	b Sham El-Nessim
c Coptic Easter	d Christmas
2. is Egypt's oldest festival.

a Eid Al-Fitr	b Sham El-Nessim
c Eid Al-Adha	d Ramadan
3. Sham El-Nessim comes the day Coptic Easter.

a before	b on	c in	d after
-----------------	-------------	-------------	----------------
4. is an Islamic month.

a October	b April	c Ramadan	d July
------------------	----------------	------------------	---------------
5. are delicious cookies.

a Soda	b Kahk	c Cola	d Soap
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------
6. Muslims during the day in Ramadan.

a eat	b have a snack	c fast	d drink
--------------	-----------------------	---------------	----------------
7. The Islamic month, comes after Ramadan month.

a Shawwal	b Muharram	c Rajab	d Safar
------------------	-------------------	----------------	----------------
8. Shawwal starts when people see the new

a star	b moon	c cloud	d rain
---------------	---------------	----------------	---------------
9. In Ramadan, people don't eat or drink until

a sunrise	b afternoon	c sunshine	d sunset
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------
10. The month before Eid is called

a Safar	b Shawwal	c Ramadan	d Rajab
----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------
11. In Eid Al-Fitr, people eat Kahk to

a cry	b be sad	c fly	d celebrate
--------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------------
12. We can buy Kahk from the

a bakery	b shoe store	c library	d toy shop
-----------------	---------------------	------------------	-------------------
13. Eid is a time for celebration and being

a sorry	b nervous	c sad	d happy
----------------	------------------	--------------	----------------

Unit 8

14. People go to the in Eid Al-Fitr.
a work **b** mosque **c** school **d** hospital
15. People time with their families in Eid Al-Fitr.
a study **b** learn **c** spend **d** buy
16. We eat food in Eid Al-Fitr.
a delicious **b** bad **c** sad **d** dirty
17. In Sham El-Nessim, we play in the
a school **b** class **c** park **d** library
18. People color the in Sham El-Nessim.
a meat **b** eggs **c** lemons **d** fish
19. We a picnic to celebrate Sham El-Nessim.
a do **b** sleep **c** drink **d** have
20. Eid Al-Fitr and Sham El-Nessim are days.
a special **b** normal **c** usual **d** ordinary

2 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. Eid - **When** - Al-Fitr - is?
.....
2. park - the - in - **They** - play.
.....
2. fish - eat - in - **We** - Sham El-Nessim - salted.
.....

3 Read and match.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 festival | a not to eat or drink until sunset |
| 2 celebrate | b a special day or period when people celebrate something, especially a religious event |
| 3 sunset | c the time when the sun disappears in the evening and the sky becomes dark |
| 4 fast | d to have a party or a meal because it is a special day |

4 Read and write (T) for true or (F) for false.

Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim festival. The month before Eid Al-Fitr is called Ramadan. Eid Al-Fitr comes every year in different times. Eid Al-Fitr comes in the first day of the Islamic month, called Shawwal. The month starts when people see the new moon. People eat kahk cookies to celebrate in Eid Al-Fitr. They have nuts, sugar, and honey in them. Many families make Kahk but you can buy them from a bakery, too.

T F

1. The month after Eid Al-Fitr is called Ramadan. (.....) (.....)
2. Eid Al-Fitr is a Muslim festival. (.....) (.....)
3. Eid Al-Fitr comes in the last day of Shawwal. (.....) (.....)

5 Fill in the gaps from the list:

onions - before - Ramadan - Eid Mubarak

1. In the month of, people think of the past year.
2. In Eid Al-Fitr, people say '.....' to their friends.
3. People eat salted fish and in Sham El-Nessim.
4. Coptic Easter comes the day Sham El-Nessim.

6 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

Guiding words: Sham El-Nessim - color - eggs - happy

.....

.....

.....

.....



Unit 8

Lesson 4 A Short Story

Definitions

SB P. 34 - 37

friendly	ودود	behaving in a kind way towards someone التصرف بطريقة لطيفة تجاه شخص ما
bride	عروس	a woman who is getting married or has just been married امراة تزوجت أو تزوجت للتو
groom	عريس	a man who is getting married رجل يتزوج
mistake	خطأ	something that you do or think that is wrong شيء خطأ تفعله أو تعتقد أنه خطأ

Vocabulary

wife x husband	زوجة X زوج	wrong x right	خطأ X صحيح	surprised	متفاجئ - مندهش
neighbor	جار	party	حفلة	fruits	فواكه
salad	سلطة	juice	عصير	room	غرفة
present	هدية	Mom	أم	box	صندوق
nice	لطيف - جميل	parents	الوالدين	everyone	كل شخص
kind	طيب	Dad	أب	wedding	حفل زفاف
happy	سعيد	sign	لافتة	cakes	كعكات
tired	مُتعب	arrow	سهم	tables	طاوولات
colorful	ملون	watches	ساعات يد	books	كُتب
labels	ملصقات	gloves	قفازات	sisters	أخوات
hats	قبعات	fraction	كسر	decimal	عدد عشري

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
try	يُحاول	tried	
talk	يتحدث	talked	
bake	يخبز	baked	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
see	يري	saw	
sit	يجلس	sat	
put	يضع	put	

Expressions and Prepositions

last weekend	نهاية الأسبوع الماضي	get (got) married	يتزوج
made a mistake	ارتكب خطأ	walked into the hotel	دخل الفندق
glasses of	أكواب من	in the corner of ...	في زاوية ...
listen to music	يستمتع إلى الموسيقى	come (came) into	يدخل
walk out of	يخرج من	in one day	في يوم واحد

Reading

Reading SB P. 34

The wrong party!

Our neighbor, Amir, got married last weekend. Mom and Dad went to the party. Well, they tried to go to the party, but they made a **mistake**.

The party was at a big hotel.

Mom and Dad walked into the hotel.

They saw tables with nice cakes, fruits, salads, and glasses of juice.

In the corner of the room were the presents for Amir and his **wife**: big boxes and little boxes.



My parents didn't see Amir, but everyone at the party was very kind and **friendly**. They sat at a table and talked to people. They listened to the music.

Then the **bride** and **groom** came into the room. My parents were very **surprised**. The groom wasn't Amir. They were at the wrong wedding!

They walked out of the room and saw a big **sign** with an arrow: 'Amir and Nagwa's wedding'. They went to the next room, and they saw Amir and Nagwa. So, they went to two weddings in one day!



Unit 8

Read and write T for True or F for False:

1. The wedding party was at home. (.....)
2. There were cakes, fruits and salads on the tables. (.....)
3. There were presents in the corner of the room. (.....)
4. Mom and Dad were at the right wedding. (.....)



Note

Let's remember the (Plural الجمع)

عندما نريد تحويل اسم مفرد إلى الجمع يُضاف حرف **s** في آخر الاسم ونقوم بإضافة **es**

إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف من الحروف التالية (**s, ss, ch, sh, o, x**)

e.g. cat → cat**s** / bird → bird**s** / car → car**s**

e.g. bus → bus**es** / brush → brush**es** / hero → hero**es**

الاسم المفرد المنتهي بحرف **y** وأتي قبله حرف من الحروف الساكنة نغير حرف **y** بحرف **i**

ويُضاف له **es** والاسم المفرد المنتهي بحرف **y** وأتي قبله حرف من الحروف المتحركة

التالية (**a - e - i - o - u**) يُضاف له حرف **s**

e.g. story → stor**ies** / party → part**ies**

e.g. key → key**s** / boy → boy**s**

إذا كان الاسم المفرد ينتهي بحرف **f** نغير حرف **f** بحرف **v** ويُضاف له **es** ولكن إذا كان

الاسم المفرد ينتهي بحرف **fe** نغير حرف **fe** بحرف **v** ويُضاف له **es**

e.g. shelf → shel**ves** / wif**e** → wiv**es**

Change the words into plural.

1. bride
2. glass
3. wife
4. party
5. box
6. cake
7. fruit
8. life





Pronunciation

انظر الجدول التالي لمعرفة كيفية نطق الأصوات (/s/ - /z/ - /iz/):

/s/	تُنطق مثل (س) إذا انتهت الكلمة بالحروف التالية (th - ke - k - f - t - (- te - pe - p -	fruits	mistakes	months
/z/	تُنطق مثل (ز) إذا انتهت الكلمة بالحروف التالية (b - be - d - de - g - ng - ve - y - the - r - re - m - me - (n - ne - w - l - le	signs	salads	grooms
	تُنطق مثل (ز) أيضا إذا انتهت الكلمة بأصوات الحروف المتحركة التالية (a - e (- i - o - u	trees	kilos	cameras
/iz/	تُنطق (إيز) إذا انتهت الكلمة بالحروف التالية (s - se - ss - sh- ch - ce - (x - ge - ze -	houses	watches	boxes

Check point



Put the words in the correct column:

gases cooks nurses boys snakes bags
presents arrows buses cups seas glasses
times dishes hats dresses parents crocodiles

/s/	/z/	/iz/



Unit 8

Look and read.

s sound	z sound	iz sound
drinks	tables	dishes
cakes	mountains	foxes



I like colorful watches.



I read two books every week.



My gloves are blue.



My sisters have yellow hats.

Listen Then repeat.

She bakes cakes for weddings.

She puts labels on tables.

She puts watches in boxes.

Listen and match.

1. s sound

2. z sound

3. iz sound

a. grooms

b. houses

c. mistakes

CLIL: Maths



Decimals الكسور العشرية

قراءة الكسور العشرية في اللغة الإنجليزية

- 0.1 → point one
- 0.2 → point two
- 0.5 → point five
- 0.01 → point zero one
- 0.02 → point zero two
- 0.05 → point zero five
- .75 → point seven five
- 6.92 → six point nine two
- 8.71 → eight point seven one
- 64.705 → six four point seven zero five



fractions الكسور

الكسور في اللغة الإنجليزية

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a half / one half
- $\frac{1}{3}$ a third / one third
- $\frac{1}{4}$ a fourth / one fourth a quarter/one quarter
- $\frac{1}{5}$ a fifth / one fifth
- $\frac{1}{6}$ a sixth / one sixth
- $\frac{2}{3}$ two third **s**
- $\frac{3}{4}$ three fourth **s** / three quarter **s**
- $\frac{4}{5}$ four fifth **s**
- $\frac{5}{6}$ five sixth **s**
- **1** $\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half
- **2** $\frac{1}{4}$ two and a fourth
- **3** $\frac{1}{3}$ three and a third



Unit 8

Look, read and complete.

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

0.5

There is $\frac{1}{2}$ a cake.

There is 0.5 of cake.



..... is a fraction.

..... is a decimal.

Read and match.

1 .01

2 0.25

3 0.2

4 0.125

4 0.8

a Point one two five

b point zero one

c Point two five

d Point eight

e point two

Convert the fractions to decimals: حول الكسور إلى كسور عشرية

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{3}$

3. $\frac{3}{4}$

4. $\frac{7}{10}$



Activities

On Lesson 4

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Mom and dad a mistake.
 (a) ate (b) did (c) swam (d) made
- Mom and dad walked the hotel.
 (a) on (b) into (c) with (d) of
- Amir married last week.
 (a) make (b) do (c) got (d) were
- There were many on the tables.
 (a) box (b) boxes (c) fox (d) mix
- Everyone at the party was very kind and
 (a) friendly (b) bad (c) silly (d) selfish
- They to music.
 (a) wore (b) made (c) got (d) listened
- A is a man who is getting married.
 (a) bride (b) groom (c) wife (d) wives
- is a decimal.
 (a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) 0.333 (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

2 Fill in the gaps from the list:

books - arrow - bakes

- She cakes for weddings.
- I read two every week.
- We saw a big sign with an

3 Read and reorder to make sentences:

- were - wedding - the - **They** - wrong - at.

- Dad - the - went - **Mom** - to - and - party.

Unit 8

4 Look and write.



gloves - blue



like - watches

5 Read and match.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 0.07 is a | a. hats. |
| 2. She has yellow | b. is getting married. |
| 3. A bride is a woman who | c. decimal. |

6 Read and write (T) for true or (F) for false:

Our neighbor, Amir, got married last weekend. Mom and Dad went to the party. Well, they tried to go to the party, but they made a mistake. The party was at a big hotel. Mom and Dad walked into the hotel. They saw tables with nice cakes, fruits, salads, and glasses of juice. In the corner of the room were the presents for Amir and his wife: big boxes and little boxes. My parents didn't see Amir, but everyone at the party was very kind and friendly. They sat at a table and talked to people.

- | | T | F |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Mom and Dad went to the party. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 2. They saw tables without food. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 3. Mom and Dad made a mistake. | (.....) | (.....) |

7 Punctuate.

she puts labels on tables

.....

Lessons 5&6 Writing

SB P. 38 - 40

Vocabulary

cousin ابن/بنت العم أو الخال	chocolate cake كعكة شيكولاتة	orange juice عصير برتقال
writer كاتب	great كبير - عظيم	garden حديقة
party حفلة	whole كل	huge ضخم
special خاص - مميز	lantern فانوس	always دائما
family أسرة	grandma جدة	lights أضواء
uncle عم - خال	Christmas عيد الميلاد	colored ملون
aunt عمة - خالة	symbol رمز	festival مهرجان

Regular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
play	يلعب	played	
like	يحب	liked	
use	يستخدم	used	
decorate	يزين	decorated	
represent	يمثل	represented	
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	
learn	يتعلم	learned	

Irregular verbs

Present	مضارع	Past	ماضي
feel	يشعر	felt	
come	يأتي	came	
eat	يأكل	ate	
drink	يشرب	drank	
run	يجري	ran	
throw	يرمي	threw	
sing	يغني	sang	

Expressions and Prepositions

at the end of	في نهاية	come together	تأتي معا
have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة	a bottle of	زجاجة من
a slice of	شرريحة من	play games with	يلعب ألعاب مع ..
We all had fun.	لقد استمتعنا جميعا.	Happy Birthday.	عيد ميلاد سعيد.

Language Notes

1. like + verb + ing

يجب

e.g. She liked listening to music.

2. all

كل: تستخدم مع أسماء أو ضمائر مفردة أو جمع

whole

كل: تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع بشكل أساسي ولا تستخدم مع الضمائر

e.g. All my family came together to celebrate.

She liked seeing the whole family.



Reading (SB P. 38)

Great-grandma's birthday

Two years ago, we had a very special party. My **great-grandma** was 90 years old! All my family came together to celebrate. All my cousins, aunts, and uncles came.

We had a huge **picnic** in my aunt's garden. There was lots of food: salad, meat, fish, bread, cakes, cookies, and fruit. I ate a big slice of chocolate cake and I drank a bottle of orange juice. I also ate some salad and fruit.

I played games with my cousins all afternoon. We ran. We threw a ball. We sang "Happy Birthday" to our great-grandma.



It was a very special day because our great-grandma was very happy. She liked seeing the whole family.

We all **had fun**.

Read and write T for True or F for False:

1. Great-grandma was 80 years old. (.....)
2. The picnic was in uncle's garden. (.....)
3. There was lots of food. (.....)
4. Grandma wasn't happy. (.....)

Read and say. What do people put on Christmas trees?

In many countries, people decorate Christmas trees at Christmas. These trees are always green. The trees **represent** new life. People decorate the tree with lights, colored balls, and stars.



Activities

On Lessons 5&6

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. my family came together to celebrate.
 (a) Whole (b) All (c) At (d) Every
2. We a huge picnic.
 (a) ate (b) did (c) had (d) cut
3. We "Happy Birthday" to my grandma.
 (a) wore (b) did (c) sang (d) ate
4. I ate a of chocolate cake.
 (a) bag (b) bottle (c) bunch (d) slice
5. She liked the whole family.
 (a) seeing (b) see (c) saw (d) sees
6. We all fun.
 (a) wore (b) ate (c) had (d) did
7. He a bottle of orange juice.
 (a) ate (b) drank (c) sang (d) put on
8. I a ball.
 (a) did (b) wore (c) drove (d) threw

2 Read and reorder to make sentences.

1. use - in - **We** - lanterns - Ramadan.

2. day - birthday - a special - **My** - is.

3 Fill in the gaps from the list:

90 - games - green

1. I played with my cousins.
2. My grandma was years old.
3. The Christmas trees are always

Unit 8

4 Look and write.



grandma - 70



cake - birthday

5 Read and match.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 We sang | a my cousins. |
| 2 I played with | b "Happy birthday". |
| 3 She liked | c with colored balls. |
| 4 We decorate the tree | d seeing the whole family. |

6 Read and write (T) for true or (F) for false.

Two years ago, we had a very special party. My great-grandma was 90 years old! All my family came together to celebrate. All my cousins, aunts, and uncles came.

We had a huge picnic in my aunt's garden. There was lots of food: salad, meat, fish, bread, cakes, cookies, and fruit. I ate a big slice of chocolate cake and I drank a bottle of orange juice. I also ate some salad and fruit.

- | | T | F |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1. All cousins, aunts, and uncles came. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 2. There wasn't enough food. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 3. Grandma was 60 years old. | (.....) | (.....) |

7 Punctuate.

why was it a special day

Activities

On Unit 8

1 Read and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- I bought a of cookies.
 (a) slice (b) bar (c) bottle (d) packet
- We our old photos last night.
 (a) see (b) saw (c) sees (d) are seeing
- Frozen yogurt is a healthy
 (a) fish (b) dessert (c) game (d) song
- Amira didn't to school yesterday.
 (a) went (b) goes (c) going (d) go
- The month before Eid is called
 (a) Safar (b) Shawwal (c) Ramadan (d) Rajab
- you catch fish last weekend?
 (a) Do (b) Does (c) Did (d) Are
- She puts two in the boxes.
 (a) watch (b) watches (c) hat (d) book
- My mother a lovely cake today.
 (a) made (b) makes (c) making (d) make

2 Read and reorder to make sentences.

- dish - a - **Couscous** - delicious - is.

- fast - Ramadan - **We** - in.

3 Read and match.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 0.5 | a a woman who is getting married. |
| 2 A bride is | b of chocolate. |
| 3 Eid Al-Fitr | c point five |
| 4 She ate a bar | d is a Muslim festival. |

Unit 8

4 Read and write (T) for true or (F) for false.

Last weekend we went to Damietta to see Grandma and Grandpa, who live by the sea. We swam in the water, which was deep and blue. We saw lots of fish, and an octopus, too! Grandpa caught a fish, which Grandma made into a lovely dish! We ate the meal and had a healthy dessert, bananas, apples and frozen yogurt. We saw some old photos and sang a song, But time was short. The day wasn't long. We felt happy. It was a day to remember. We will go again soon, early September!

- | | T | F |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. Grandma and Grandpa live in Damietta. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 2. The water wasn't deep. | (.....) | (.....) |
| 3. Grandpa caught a fish. | (.....) | (.....) |

5 Fill in the gaps from the list:

slice - decimal - bakery - sick

1. We can buy Kahk from the
2. Do you want a of meat?
3. I ate too much candy. I feel
4. 0.03 is a

6 Look and write a paragraph of FOUR (4) sentences.

(Christmas tree)

Guiding words: decorate - tree - green - lights - balls

.....

.....

.....

.....



7 Punctuate.

my grandma is very kind

.....